#### FORTY SEVENTH YEAR

# ASTOR MILLIONS

FOR THE HEIRS,

But Mrs. Drayton's Name Doesn't Figure Much in Her Father's Will.

NO FORTUNE LEFT TO HER.

The Rich Man's Sons Fare Well at the Hands of the Testator.

A Number of Legacies to Charities and Church Institutions-No Intimation as to the Amount of Money Left by the Multi-Millionaire - The Minor Son, Though, Will Soon Be as Rich as His Grandfather, Who Left Probably \$100,000,000-Funeral of the Late William Astor in New York.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

NEW YORK, May 12.-Lord, Day & Lord, counsel for the executors of William Astor's will, have furnished THE DISPATCH correspondent with an abstract of the contents of the will as they are modified by six

Mr. Astor died April 25, at Paris. The will itself is dated January 12, 1882. The date of the codicils is not given in the abstract. These are the notable things about the will:

Making John Jacob Astor, the only son, residuary legatee, it leaves to him, absolutely, all the property held for life by his father under the will of William B. Astor. the grandtather, which was one-half of William B. Astor's residuary estate.

For life it leaves to the executors, as trustees for John Jacob W., power to John Jacob to dispose of the same by will, the residuary individual estate of the testator, which is for the most part the accumulated surplus income for 17 years of the estate derived from William B. Astor. This should be as much or nearly as much as the principal estate was in 1875.

Mrs. Drayton Doesn't Figure in It. The provision for daughters is the income

of \$850,000 each for life, in addition to the provisions already made under marriage settlements and other trusts. In the case of Mrs. James Coleman Drayton the \$850,000, instead of going to her for life, goes for life to her four children, share and share alike, with remainder to their children, and no provision whatever appears to have been made for Mrs. Drayton. There is nothing in the summary to show whether or not this is on account of previous settlements.

John Jacob Astor, who was born July 13, 1866, and is therefore nearly 26 years old, comes at once into the income of his father's individual residuary estate, and into the absolute ownership of one-half the estate his father. On July 13, 1896, he will become absolute owner of the other half of this last-mentioned estate.

One Son as Rich as His Grandfather.

On that date, it appears, John Jacob Astor will be as rich a man, or nearly as rich a man, as his grandfather, William B., was, for William received for life half of William R's estate (not one-fourth as has been erroneously reported), and passes the residue of that on to his son, together with the accumulation of 17 years. William B. Astor's estate was variously estimated at the time of his death at from \$45,900,000 to \$120,000,000.

The will will probably be offered for probate to-day. This is the abstract furnished of the will and codicils:

First-Testator disposes by this will all the real and personal property which he held in his own right at his decease. He also disposes of his father's will and all other property he was by any instrument entitled to dispose of by will. All the residuary real and personal estate under his tather's (William B. Astor's) will was given one-half to his brother, the late John Jacob Astor, for life, and the other half to William Astor, the testator, for life, with power to each to dispose by will of the half held for his use. (Will of William B. Astor, article II.)

The Widow Well Provided For.

Second-Testator gives to his widow, Caroline Webster Astor, in addition to an annuity settled upon her by an ante-nup-Fifth avenue, and the furniture therein, to hold for life. A fund is provided to pay the taxes and assessments on the said property, in which Mrs. Astor holds a life es-Third-Testator gives to his executors, as

trustees, a fund sufficient to produce an in-come of \$50,000 annually, which is to be paid over to the use of Mrs. Astor during

Fourth-Testator gives to his executors. as trustees, from his personal estate, the sum of \$466,167, the interest to be applied to the use of Mary Van Allen, granddaughter of the testator, during her life, remainder to her issue; for Lawrence Van Ailen, grand-son of the testator, the same provision; for Sarah Van Allen, granddaughter of the testator, the same provision.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Share Worth Having. Fifth—Testator gives to his executors, as trustees, \$850,000, the income to be applied to the use of his daughter, Helen Roosevelt, wife of J. Russell Roosevelt, during her life, with the remainder to her issue as she may direct by will. This is in addition to provisions for her made under a marriage settlement and other trusts. He also gives her the use of house and stable 372 Fifth avenue, for life, the remainder to her issue

as directed by her will. Seventh-Testator gives to his executors to hold as trustees, \$212,500, to apply the income of the same to his grandchildren, Caroline A. Drayton, during her natural life, the remainder to her issue: the same provision for each of his grandchil-dren, Henry Coleman Drayton, William A. Drayton and Alida Livingston Drayton, all these children of the testator's daughter.

Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton.
Legacies to a Number of Charities. Eighth-Testator gives the following leg-

To the exempt firemen's fund, city of New York, \$10,000.

To the Home for Respectable Aged and Indigent Females, city of New York, \$15,000.

To the Astor Library, \$00,000.

To the Trinity Church, New York, for charitable purposes, \$10,000.

To the Woman's Hospital, Fourth avenue and Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, \$10,000.

To the New York City Missionary and Tract Society, \$25,000.

To the Home for Incurables, \$10,000.

To John Irving, \$25,000.

To John Irving, \$25,000.

To St. Luke's Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla., \$15,000. To the exempt firemen's fund, city of New

\$15,000. To Thomas Hade, if in his employ at testa-tors decease, \$5,000.

To Johanna Best, a servant, an annuity of

Testator directs that the fund provided for the use of his daughters shall be one-half personalty and one-half from his im-

proved real estate.

Tenth—Testator gives to his executors, as trustees, all the residue of his individual real and personal estate, to hold for the life of his son, John Jacob Astor, during his life, and to apply the income to his use, with power to his son to dispose of the remainder by will among the testator's issue.

This clause does not embrace the property This clause does not embrace the property held for testator's use under the will of his father, William B. Astor.

Young John Jacob's Future Fortune. All the property, real and personal, held in trust for testator under the will of his father (being a moiety of the residuary estate mentioned in the will of Mr. William B. Astor), and all other property testator has the right to dispose of under the provisions of any instrument whatever, testator gives to his executors as trustees, and to apply the income to the use of his son, John Jacob Astor, when said son arrives at the age of 21. The trustees are to give him the house, stable and lot, No. 350 Fifth avenue, subject to the life estate of Mrs. Astor. Also, real and personal property to the amount of \$500,000. When he arrives at the age of 25 years trustees are to convey to him one-half

of the remainder in this article named, and when he arrives at the age of 30 the trustees are to transfer to him the remainder as his absolute estate. Twelfth—Testator provides that if any clauses in his will are legally declared invalid and void, that other parts shall not be effected thereby, but all property embraced in such illegal clauses is given to his son, John Jacob Astor, who is declared for that purpose the ultimate residuary legatee.

Thirteenth—Testator gives certain powers

to his executors and trustees for the management of the estate.

Fourteenth—Testator appoints Henry
Day, Philip Kissam, his son John Jacob
Astor, and William Cruikshank, executors

and trustees. Funeral of the Wealthy Testate

Simplicity of detail and absence of any-thing like display marked the funeral ser-vices of William Astor, which were held here to-day in Trinity Chapel. Half a dozen seats only on either side of the center aisle were reserved for members of the family, the others were for the friends of the family and the public generally. When the church was comfortably filled the doors were closed. The members of the family reached the edifice at 10 c'clock, when a

reached the edifice at 10 o'clock, when a screen which hid the casket from view was removed and the procession moved up the aisle, headed by Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of the church, Rev. William H. Vibbert, and Rev. F. A. Olasstead, of Rhinebeck.

Then came the casket, with the pall-bearers on either side. They were: Vice President Levi P. Morton, William C. Schermerhorn, James P. Kernichan, R. T. Wilson, Edward R. Bell, Johnston Livingston, Edward R. Willing, P. Kissam, Henry ston, Edward R. Willing, P. Kissam, Henry Day and Richard M. Hunt, followed imme-

diately by members of the family. Beautiful Music by the Choir,

The casket was placed on a catafalque near the altar rails. As the procession moved the choir sang "Hark, Hark My Soul." The anthem, "I Am the Resurrection and the Life," was chanted, and Dr. Dix read the burial service and the choir rendered "Lord, Let Me Know My End," and "Rock o Ages." "I Heard a Voice From Heaven" was sung by Thomas Capley, the boy soprano who sang the anthem at the funeral of John Jacob Astor. There were ten floral offerings from members of the family. The casket, which had been sealed in Paris, at request of Mrs. Astor, was not opened. It ore the inscription:

> WILLIAM ASTOR, Born July 12, 1830, Died April 25, 1893.

Mr. J. Coleman Drayton was not present at the funeral service. At the conclusion of the services the funeral procession proceeded to Trinity Cemetery, Fifteenth street and St. Nicholas avenue, where the burial service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was read and the remains interred in the

### FEARFUL FEMALE RIOT.

One Girl Fatally and Six Others Seriously Injured-Rivals for the Affections of a Common Beau Result in a Murderous Row.

ANNISTON, ALA., May 12 .- [Special.] The cotton mill of the Anniston Manufacturing Company was the scene of a terrible female riot this morning. One girl is tonight tossing on her death-bed, while at least six others are in the hands of as many

physicians.
Between Miss Jessie Pierce and Miss Bobbie Brown a spirited rivalry has existed over a common beau. When they reached the mill this morning the necessity of their employment drew them together. Miss Robbie's face expressed derision, when Miss Jessie sent her fist under Miss Robbie's isw. sending her to the floor in a dead bie's jaw, sending her to the floor in a dead swoon. She then jumped upon her pros-trate adversary with the ferocity of a wild-

cat.
In a moment a dozen women were together in a mass, pulling hair, scratching faces, hit-ting each other on the heads with their bobbins and screaming, and when the Superin-tendent, aided by other men, pulled the irate women apart it was seen that Miss Brown was in a dying condition, and that others were seriously hurt. Three of them fell in a dead faint.

This afternoon warrants were sworn out against Miss Jessie Pierce and a dozen others. They will be held to await the result of Miss Brown's injuries.

### 20,000,000 TO SAVE.

Awful Extent of the Famine From Which Russian Peasants Suffer.

NEW YORK, May 12.—[Special.]—A letter has been received from W. C. Edgar, one of the commissioners appointed to distribute the cargo of the steamer Missouri, which consisted of flour given by the millers of this country, cornmeal given by the people of the State of Nebraska, and \$12,000 worth of flour bought here to complete the cargo. Mr. Edgar says:

cargo. Mr. Edgar says:

Not a pound of our flour but goes into the stomach of a hungry peasant. Of this I am certain. The Russians gave usevery facility, and the whole nation, from noble to peasant is profoundly touched by America's act. I have just returned from a tour in the famine districts. All Russia is working manfully and honestly to check the hunger and tide the neopie over until next harvest, but at least 20,000,000 souls must be helped. While the millers' relief movement is an accomplished fact, and I personally am relieved of my responsibility, I would be less' than human if I failed to do or say all I could to stimulate further aid. It will be needed from now until August. I am going to London to see the people who own the steamers which run to the Baltic ports and endeavor to get them to transfer free small contributions for the hungry—lots of one, two, three or five tons. Typhus is raging in Tula; hundreds and thousands down with it, and many dying. What with pestilence and famine both, these people are having a terrible time.

Census Examiners Held for Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12,-Amos E. Engle and F. De Grandschamps, the Industrial Census Examiners arrested yesterday, were given a hearing to-day and held for trial in \$1,000 bail each, on the charge of making fraudulent returns. The principal witnesses against them were Gottlieb Wagner, shoemaker; Joseph Burke and John Bader, tailors, who claimed that they were not in business as represented in their re-turns, and denied signatures purporting to be their own.

PITTSBURG.

FRIDAY, MAY 13 1892-TWELVE

He Is Apt to Be Chosen to Preside at the Minneapolis Convention.

A MAN WHO JUST FILLS THE BILL.

Cleveland's Boomers Think He Is Far Etronger Than in 1888.

LIVELY CONVENTION AT NEW CASTLE

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, May 12.—Congressman Burrows, of Michigan, is apt to be chosen Permanent Chairman of the Republican National Convention. A distinguished Republican leader who visited the Capitol tolay said it would never do, in view of the controversy between the Harrison and anti-Harrison factions, to select a man to preside over the convention who is conspicuously identified with the interest of any candi-

Mr. Burrows is one of the best qualified men in the party for the place. He has the voice, the parliamentary skill, and the other qualifications necessary for a successful presiding officer of the National Convention.

Ex-Senator Ingalls has been spoken of in this connection, but his well-known hos-tility to the President will probably interfere with his prospects. He is an able parliamentarian and a model presiding officer, but the administration men, who are apt to be in the majority, will oppose

#### CLEVELAND CONSIDERED STRONGER

Than He Was in 1888, by the Anti-Hill Workers in New York.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Lawyer E. Ellery Anderson, President of the Reform Club, and a member of the Democratic Provisional State Committee (anti-Hill), is quoted as tollows:

We, who are in the midst of the political movement in this State, know that Mr. Cleveland is vastly stronger than he was in 1888. We know that since that time the people of this State have been wakened so people of this State have been wakened so as to understand correctly the oppressive effects of the tariff. We know that many Republican voters have been driven out of their party by their disapproval of the McKinley law, and we know that the threat of the passage of the force bill has determined a large number of independent voters to act with the Democratic party, if its nomination meets with their approval.

Mr. Anderson was particular in emphasizing the last sentence as above quoted. He

ing the last sentence as above quoted. He concluded by saying:

The classes of voters whom I referred to will reach 50,000 in this State. This assertion is not a guess, but is based on the personal experience of those who are active in our movement, derived from their constant intercourse with the voters themselves, and from an enormous correspondence carried on for many months with voters residing in warm country in the State.

## WARM IN M'KINLEY'S DISTRICT.

Organized Labor Complaining of the Candidate Named at Salem.

Youngstown, O., May 12 -[Special, 1-The indignation among Republican workingmen and friends of organized labor throughout this Congressional district over the nomination made at Salem has increased in volume until the party managers begin to realize that the only salvation for the ticket is to have Mr. Morgan retire, and nominate a candidate who is in touch with in volume until the party managers begin organized labor in this industrial district.

Vice President P. H. McElroy, of the
Amalgamated Association, was asked to-day
if Mr. Morgan would not attempt to union-

ze his works at Alliance, and replied: If he should he would increase his weakness, as it would show that he was actuated alone by political motives, and that he was not a sincere friend of orgrnized labor. I said to him at Salem that if I found the charges against him were true I would advise every workingman in the district to vote against him, and I should resign from the Republican Executive Committee and refuse to indorse such a candidate. He claims to have 80 union men in his employ, out of 600 or 700. What does that amount to when they have no organization? If those when they have no organization? If those few belong to unions elsewhere and have no organization in their works, and are not allowed to have any, I would like to know how organized labor is represented there. Such a claim won't do.

### A RUMPUS AT NEW CASTLE.

occusations of Fraud Prevent the Election of One Delegate.

NEW CASTLE, PA., May 12 .- [Special.]-The delegates from this Congressional district, to the number of 18, met here this afternoon to elect two delegates to the National Democratic Convention. Mercer county had six delegates, Lawrence three Beaver four and Butler five. The candidates were S. B. Griffith, of Mercer; Charles M. Heineman, of Butler: Wells B. Clendenin, of Lawrence, and Hon. W. P. Dun-lap, of Beaver.

Heineman was declared elected on a secret ballot, when Lawrence county de-clared it had been beaten by Butler by

fraud, and a notary was called in to take affidavits. There was intense excitement, and Mr. Heineman refused to accept the honor at the cost of harmony. The upshot of the matter was that only Mr. Clendenin was elected, and the conference adjourned to meet in Chicago without electing the other delegate the literature. other delegate, the alternates, or the elector for this district. The convention lasted all afternoon, and was one of the liveliest political gatherings seen in this city for

## WATCHORN FOR CONGRESS.

The Factory Inspector Confident He Could Defeat Ernest Acheson.

HARRISBURG, May 12 .- [Special.]-Factory Inspector Robert Watchorn will likely be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Twenty-fourth district, which embraces the counties of Greene, Washington, Fayette and a portion of Allegheny.

Mr. Watchorn said this evening that he

would not decline the nomination if ten-dered him, but that he is not seeking the honor. He says that he is confident he can defeat Ernest Acheson, the Republican

Getting Ready for Hard Work. WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee organized this evening by the election of Senator Anthony Higgins, of Delaware, as Chairman; Representative John A. Caldwell, of Ohio, as Vice Chairman, and the following to constitute, with the above, the Executive Committee: Senators Perkins, of Kansas, and Washburn, of Minnesota, and Representatives Townsend, of Colorado; Houk, of Tennessee; Hermann, ot Oregon; Walker, of Massachusetts, and Cheatham, of North Carolina. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, was elected secretary of the comvania, was elected secretary of the committee.

Arisona Delegates Chosen. PHOENIX, ARIX, May 12.—The territorial Republican Convention met last evening. G. V. H. Shauer, Hon. Christ A. Frank, and George E. Brown were elected delegates to the National Republican Convention.

Brets Nominated Once More. INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—Hon. John L.

HONOR FOR BURROWS. second Indiana Congressional district Democrats, to-day.

A NEW HARBOR MASTER For Philadelphia, in the Person of Select Councilman Thomas J. Ryan.

Bretz was renominated for Congress by the

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Special.]—The Governor has determined to appoint Select Councilman Thomas J. Ryan as Harbon Master for the port of Philadelphia, vice Robert S. Pattison, deceased. Mr. Ryan is quite popular, and the appointment, from a party standpoint, is regarded as excellent. Mr. Ryan began to take an active part in politics shortly after attaining his majority, and in 1881 was elected to represent the Sixth ward in Common Council. After serving in that branch for over three years he was elected to represent the same ward in Select Council, to fill the unexpired term of Philip Mitton. In 1885 Mr. Ryan was of Philip Mitton. In 1888 Mr. Ryan was elected for the full term, and was re-elected in 1888, and again in 1891, and is at present serving as a member of that body. In the summer of 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland as a special agent of the Treasury Department, upon the recommendation of Congressman Samuel J. Randall

Mr. Ryan has several times been a member of the Democratic City Executive Committee of Philadelphia, and on many occasions has represented his district as a delegate to Democratic State conventions, and his ward in county conventions.

#### CAMPBELL IS SURPRISED.

He Didn't Know That Cleveland Meant Him for His Legatee.

COLUMBUS, May 12 .- [Special.]-Ex-Governor Campbell was asked to-day about the story now in circulation here that ex-President Cleveland had summoned him to New York, and that a conference was to be held, and finally that he (Campbell) was to be the ex-President's legatee, as Cleveland was about to withdraw from the Presidental race. The ex-Governor smiled and said:
"I had no inkling of it until I read the account published in the papers. It is news
to me, but small favors are thankfully received.

Mr. Campbell did not say who he thought the Democrats would nominate for Presi-dent, but thought the party's prospects very bright. In speaking of Harrison he said: "A week ago I thought Harrison would be nominated, but the opposition to him has grown very ugly. I will not say that it has increased, but it is certainly more open and determined."

#### DYING IN THE STREETS.

Horrible Scenes in Fever Stricken Santos-Corpses Kicked Aside by Policemen ...The Dead Buried in Long Trenches Misery on Shipboard in Port.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The bark Samnel B. Hale arrived here to-day from Santos, having lost her mizzen topmast head on the passage. Captain Guptill died at sea on March 16. The Captain was stricken with yellow fever soon after leaving Santos.

Mate Westerberg's description of the prevalence of yellow fever at Santos, and the misery brought about by the deadly effects, is horrible. He said it was no unusual thing to see the bodies of men and children lying along the narrow thoroughfares, slowly wasting to decay. Every hospital was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the authorities were powerless in any way to alleviate the sufferings of the resi-

ways, and once in awhile large wagons gathering up the dead bodies could be seen. Large plots of ground owned by the Gov-ernment were used for the burial of the unfortunates who had succumbed to the plague. No coffins were used. The usual way of bufying the dead was to dig long trenches, into which hundreds of bodies were thrown.

The sufferings among the sailors was alike fearful, and on board the numerous vessels that were detained there the disease was known to have broken out and carried of all hands. Numbers of vessels were prac-tically abandoned, there being no one left to look out for their interests. No adequate description of the affairs in this port could be given. Business is broken up and the people are in a destitute condition. The number of deaths daily are enormous.

### SENSATION AT A CAMPFIRE

An Orator Gets Into Hot Water by Re

flecting on Westerners. OTTUMWA, IA., May 12.-The G. A. R. encampment closed with a sensation at the campfire of the Potomac late last night. The Western army men raised bedlam. During the evening various speakers rather insinuated that the Western boys were not in the war. Colonel D. B. Daily, of Council Bluffs, stated that of 12 principal battles nine were fought by the Army of the Potomac, and only three were left for all the Western armies. That was too much for the Western ar-weterans. A hundred or more began to shout, "Sit down!" "Put him out!" "Come off!" "What's the matter with Gettys-

burg ?"
Chairman Hutchinson produced order out of chaos, and Captain Daily caused another sensation by saying that of the 45 regiments that lost over 200 men each, the Army of the Potomac had 43 and only 2 belonged to the Western armies. Then the veterans yelled: "Are there any of you left?" "You did it all, didn't you?" When a truce of peace was again maintained the speaker closed by asking those who told him to sit down to go home and post themselves on army history.

### SAILING UNDER WATER.

The New Submarine Boat Again Tested and

Proved a Success. DETROIT, May 12.-George C. Baker's new submarine boat was taken into the Detroit river and sunk and navigated entirely under water this afternoon. The result of the trip was such as to prove to the most skeptical that submarine navigation is not only possible, but is actually an accom-

plished fact.
The new boat, with its inventor and Electrician Goddard inside, was sealed up and ran into the Detroit river opposite the mouth of the Rouge, and was there operated in all directions with a view to testing it in every possible way. It worked entirely to the satisfaction of Mr. Baker. A public exhibition will probably be given in a short

### THE LOTTERY SNOWED UNDER.

It Only Received a Few Hundred Votes, and 150,000 Against It.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12 .- [Special.]-The Secretary of State announces to-day that the constitutional amendment, voted for at the late election, by which Louisiana was to renew the charter of the Louisiana lottery for 25 years for \$1,250,000 a year, was defeated by 150,000 majority and received only a few hundred votes.

Sandwich Islanders See a Comet. HONOLULU, May 12 .- A comet has been noticeable here in the Northwestern heavens for two weeks past. C. J. Lyons, a local meteorologist, says it is a new one to

THE ELECTRIC TRUST And the Methods Employed by It to

Freeze Out Competition in THE WORLD'S FAIR CONTRACTS.

PAGES.

Rules Laid Down That Practically Shut Out Other Electricians.

THE MANAGEMENT IN A SHADY LIGHT

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] CHICAGO, May 12 .- The bids for the electrie lighting of the World's Fair by arc lights will be opened on Monday next. Congressman Crain, of Texas, seems to have selected a happy subject for Congressional inquiry provided he is not too late to aid in a very vital matter. His resolution calling for information from the Attorney General as to whether or not the

electrical combine had violated the anti-

trust act will bring out some highly inter-

The power of the trust has been apparently sufficient to entangle the management of the Fair. Even here in Chicago the results of the endeavors of the trust are not half known. Of course the whole country is aware of the enormous amount saved to the management of the Fair by the attack on the bids of the trust, but the loss to the Fair through the driving away of important exhibitors, the manipulation of specifications for bids and the

not up to this time been known. In the course of an open letter to the Times Mr. J. S. Williams, who is in no way connected with the Westinghouse interests, says:

practical paralysis of rival exhibitors have

"The specifications as drawn for the electric lights practically shut out all competition. On page 5 of the new specifications there is a clause which reads: 'If an alternating current system is used, the primary wires must not enter the building; the converters to be located in fireproof vaults immediately outside of the building, etc. Now, why was this clause inserted and by whom? The writer thinks it entirely fair Messrs. Steeringer and Sargent, the electrical engineers, and then approved by the insurance man, Beverage, who is absolutely without knowledge of alternating systems

Only Affects One of the Bidders.

"When these specifications were originally was directed at all alternating people. Now that there is a combine it is directed at Westinghouse only, as the Thomson-Houston combine intend to use either the three-wire or five-wire system. Chief Burnham may be interested to know that jugarham may be interested to know that insur-ance people who know whereof they speak are very much in favor of converter systems as against direct, and furthermore it may interest the chief to find out when it is too late that it will be far cheaper and far safer to use a properly equipped converter sys-tem than any direct current system. This is well known and easily demonstrated except to such as do not desire enlightenment

on such subjects.
"Has either Sturinger, Sargent, Clouwy or Beverage ever had any practical experi-ence in the converter methods? Sturinger is the man who bought the alternators for New York State to kill murderers with. Sargent is an old-time Edison man who has absolutely no practical experience or knowledge of alternating systems. Clouwy is a large stockholder in the Edison companies. Beverage was formerly surveyor for Michigan and has no practical knowledge of any electrical systems. He is being used as a he is an exceptionally bright, honest surveyor. Chief Burnham might be interested to know that about \$50,000 could be saved if he had had honest and practical advisers Why is it that Prof. Barrett has had no say

in the matter? Probably he is too practical and fair for the sand-bag combination." Interesting Facts Brought to Light, Now it may be said that Mr. Williams is only one man, and that his attack is some way caused by interested motives. Be this as it may, an investigation on the lines suggested by Mr. Williams brings to light some extremely significant facts. The wording of the specifications entirely removes all but two bidders from competi-tion, and they are the trust and the West-inghouse Company. If the specifications were worded as they should be there are about twenty concerns which could and probably would bid.

The World's Fair management is asking for millions of dollars from Congress. It is therefore pertinent for Congress to inquire why it was that such a change in figures was made after the Westinghouse attack on the trust bids. These figures originally called for \$2,750,000 of the World's Fair

money thus Original bid on are lights, 5,000 lights \$20 each..... Original bid for incandescent lights, 100,000 1,800,000 Final bid at rate of \$5 95 per lamp (about) 600,000

Original bid on Inter-mural railway on Fair grounds 750,000

Final contract made on basis of giving the Fair management 25 per cent of gross re-

ceipts. This makes a difference of over \$2,000,000 between the original grab and the final one. It is expected that even with the royalty of 25 per cent to the Fair people the railroad company will clear \$1,000,000 by the road. The trust did not bid for the railroad in its own name, and it only showed its hand after the contract was awarded, when it became known that the Thomson-Houston dummy

engines would be used on the road.

Now, as to the exhibitors. There is a special electrical building. It is supposed to be open to all, but by its manipulations the trust has practically shut out all others who wish to successfully make a working display. One of the rules governing the building is that no steam will be allowed in it. This will prevent the Westinghouse or any other company which uses the alternatany other capacity which asks the attenda-ing current system from running their ma-chinery in the electrical building. They can put their apparatus on show, to be sure, but it will remain still and dead as so much

pig iron. The Trust Not Inconvenienced. By means of their arc light contract and the electrical railway franchise, the trust exhibit can be run to full capacity, because the apparatus is run by the direct current

Now, as to the freezing out of rival exhibitors. The Siemens Company, of Germany, wanted to make a magnificent display. They sent an accredited agent to Chicago, who said he desired to spend \$250,000 on their exhibit, and they were also willing to erect their own building. He was told that there was no room for his exhibit and returned home with that information. It is understood that obstacles were also placed in the way of Deri & Zipernowski, of Buda Pesth, and of the National Electric Light Company, of Eau Claire, Wis.

It is stated that the trust has tried to

bulldoze customers to prevent their buying from the Westinghouse Company, and has told customers that they would be sued for buying after getting notice, and further that the Westinghouse concern would soon be in the combine and then the trust would not sell any such stuff as Westinghouse had loaded up his customers with. Agents of the Westinghouse Company say that on every hand they hear that their company is to be crushed out of existence inside of six

months. It is regarded here as an unsafe way of doing business, for it bring the trust within the reach of the law. It is probable that Edison will soon sever his personal connection with the trust.

#### PETER SCHMIDT'S TROUBLES.

A Former Allegheny Grocer Arrested in New York, Charged With Embezzlemen and Housebreaking-Several Damaging Letters Found in His Pockets.

NEW YORK, May 12 .- [Special.]-Peter schmidt, who is said to have been a grocer in Allegheny, Pa., was arraigned before Justice Manley in the Long Island City Police Court to-day and remanded to give the police time to look up his record. He was arrested on complaint of Grocer Daniel Kennedy, of Hunter's Point, by whom he was employed up to Saturday last.

Konnedy charges him with embezzling

standard of the police charge his standard of the police charge of the police cha W. Forbes, shows that a large reward was offered for Schmidt's arrest in Pittsburg, two weeks ago, by Henry Blum.

There were also several affectionate letters from a young woman living on Tenth avenue, New York.

#### BLAINE HAS AN ACCIDENT.

He Has a Hard Fall While Tipping His Hat to a Lady.

WASHINGTON, May 12 -Secretary Blaine ttended a strawberry festival given in the northwestern part of the city this afternoon, and came near meeting with a serious accident. While approaching the large pavilion in which the greater number of guests were gathered he stepped on the narrow elevated boardwalk running along the driveway to greet some friends. Among the ladies was Miss Leiter, who, selecting a rosebud from a cluster at her belt, fastened it in the lapel of his coat. Raising his hat in acknowledgment, the Secretary of State made a misstep, and, before he could regain his halance, his foot slipped off the board, and his length was measured on the ground. He was at once helped to his feet and in response to anxious inquiries declared himself

onse to anxious inquiries declared himself wholiy unhurt.

After mounting the short flight of steps Secretary Blaine rested for about five min-utes in the little reception room, and then insisted upon joining the company outside, with whom he remained some time.

ANARCHIST TACTICS IN VENEZUELA. A Bomb Explodes at the Residence of the Minister of Finance. CARACAS, VENEZUELA, May 12 .- For

the third time since the revolt against Palacio began this city was startled last night by a dynamite explosion. It was the most deafening and destructive yet experienced. It occurred at a time when the streets were filled with people. They fled in all directions, seeking the nearest shel-

in all directions, seeking the nearest shelter. The bomb throwers escaped.

The bomb was exploded alongside the residence of Minister of Finance Mattos, who recently advanced Palacio a large sum of money said to have been supplied by Guzman-Blanco, a relative of Mattos, on condition that the last named was to take the customs receipts until the loan should have been repaid. No one was injured by the bomb, but much damage was done. The terror created among the adherents of the terror created among the adherents of the Government and the citizens generally was increased by a police discovery this morn-ing. In searching one of the neighboring houses for traces of the dynamiters, the police found a dozen bombs, six flasks of vitriol and a large number of rifles.

## AN ANNEXATION BOOM

Breaks Out in Hawaii, and Will Be a Live

Issue Soon. SAN FRANCISCO, May 12-In interviews with passengers on the Mariposa, which arrived to-day from Honolulu, it is learned that on the 28th inst, the Hawaiian Legislature will meet, and that the most impor tant subject to come before that body will be the question of annexation to the United States. From what can be gathered, the proposition seems to meet with considerable favor, and it is stated that the sugar planters are working for annexation and are using all means to carry it to a successful issue, if the final vote of the inhabitants of the island is necessary to insure

When the Legislature meets it is understood the matter will be laid before it at the earliest possible date, but considerable time will be allowed to elapse before it is finally disposed of. The reasons given for this is to allow of a full and free discussion of the

# FIRST BLOOD FOR BOODLERS.

One Chicago Alderman Tried and Discharged for Lack of Evidence. CHICAGO, May 12 .- The first of the court trials growing out of the recent grand jury

boodle investigations was held to-day. The

defendant was M. B. Herely, member of the Board of Education, charged with soliciting bribes.
Sterling L. Bailey, Vice President of the Snead Heating Apparatus Company, was the only witness. His testimony was very weak and Judge Collins discharged the accused, saying he should never have been ndicted. Several Aldermen will be tried

ater on.

The James Case Settled. COLUMBUS, May 12.-Governor McKinley to-night received a telegram announcing that the indictments against John H. James

and Legislator B. F. James, for their con-

nection with the fraudulent divorce pro-

ceedings in Mercer county, Pa., had been nollied. The attorney for these men has

been in Pennsylvania for several days ad-justing a settlement of the case. A Warship Dies of Old Age. VALLEJO, CAL., May 12.-The warship Iroquois hauled her flag down to-day and

#### went out of commission. She likely will never be used again. THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

Page. Contents of Wm. Astor's Will ... Burrows for National Chairman .... Methods of the Great Electric Trust A Suit to Knock Out Assessors...... Quay Surely Coming to Town..... Editorial Comment and Miscellaneous.
Advertisements on the Flag..... Lightner's Washington Letter ... Wanamaker Cool Under Fire ..... 

# ENGLAND FOR GROVER Says John Jarrett, Who's Here for

Health and Other Things.

HE'S STILL A SOLID HARRISON MAN A Comparison of Wages in England and the

United States That SHOWS UP FREE TRADE'S FALLACIES

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, May 12-Hon. John Jarrett, United States Consul to Birmingham, England, arrived last evening on the steamer City of New York, and is stopping at the Everett House. He left for Pittsburg, his home, this evening. He told a reporter to-day that he had tendered his resignation on account of the illness of his wife, after a stay in England of nearly three years.

While in Birmingham he studied the condition of the wage earners as compared with those in this country. He also visited Wales, his native country, and posted himself about the tin factories and their relation to the new tin factories started in this country. "I returned home more of a protectionist than ever," he added. "In 1860 I came to this country a free trader, but I soon saw the advantages that workingmen

would reap by protection."
"How do the wages of English workingmen compare with those in this country?" Very Little Change in Forty Years.

"There has been little change in wages in the 'black district' of England in 40 years. The 'black district' comprises the iron foundries and collieries. Skilled labor is paid less in England than formerly. In paid less in England than formerly. In 1860, free trade existed in this country as well as in England. Skilled laborers in the Staffordshire district, where the highest prices are paid, were then given 12 shillings.

prices are paid, were then given 12 shillings.

I expect the prices per ton will soon be 6
shillings and 6 pence.

"Now, that is the English history of free
trade and what it has done for the skilled
laborer. In juxtaposition, look at our
country: In 1860 we paid puddlers \$3 50
per ton, or about 14 shillings, and now they
receive \$5 50 per ton.

per ton, or about 14 shillings, and now they receive \$5.50 per ton.

"Protection raised the wages in this country, and free trade lowered them in England. The most obtuse can see how the two systems work. I belong to the trades union, and I believe it has done a great deal for the workingman. With the aid of protection it has enabled the workingman to get good wages. Some Comparisons of Wages. "In Birmingham there are trades unions but they cannot force good wages. Take the building industry, for instance, in that city. Bricklayers receive only 18 cents an

hour and nod carriers 15 cents. Outside of the city, in the suburbs, where the trades union has little effect, bricklayers get only 14 cents an hour. In this country brick-layers receive, I think, about 45 or 50 cents an hour. Even the blindest free trader can catch a glimpse of something to disturb his theoretical platitudes in the above statements." Mr. Jarrett said the wage earners' tariff, All Jarrett said the wage earners tarin, since it had gone into effect here, completely destroyed the manufacture of buttons in Birmingham. "The shells they had imported," he continued, "to make buttons they had to export, and I authenticated the invoices of shells instead of buttons. The wage earners' tariff has also paralyzed the

tin industry in Wales. I never saw such a

deplorable condition in tin factories, and about one-half have closed down. The

manufacturers say that if the Democrats do

in this fall will be compelled in self-defense to start tin factories in this country. British Newspapers Favor Cleveland, "The recent election in Rhode Island was a great disappointment to the free traders in England, and now many of them doubt whether the Democrats will be able to elect a President next fall. The paners in England openly advocate the Demogratic party, and one in Birmingham came out for Grover Cleveland, expressing the wish that he might be nominated and elected President. The Cobden Club is doing all it can

to proselyte in this country, and its mem-bers do not try to conceal the fact. Ma-terial aid will no doubt be given the Democrats in the coming campaign.

"One significant fact to show the fallacy of the free traders in their assertion that protection means ruination to the farmers is the overtures and promises of the Cobdenites to the English farmers. They are trying to raise the spirits of the farmers by prom-ising them aid of some kind. Now, the truth is, free trade has completely ruined the farming industry in England, and thou-sands of acres of good farming lands have been turned out to pasture cattle. Twenty-five years ago in that country some 2,000,-000 hands were employed in farming, and

low there are only 1,000,000. Facts2That Can't Be Controverted. "These are cold facts that no free trader can controvert. The farmers there, in truth, are raising the ery of 'fair trade,' which is, in reality, protection. They have arrived at a point where a crisis is imminent, and

hey have to do something."

In regard to skilled laborers in England, Mr. Jarrett said that mechanical ap-pliances had helped them some, and they made more than they did many years ago. He cited as an instance chairmakers, who used to do all the work by hand. Now they have machinery, and can turn out so many more chairs per day, and therefore get more But their pay was not equal to the pay in this country.

As to politics, he stated that he had always been a Blaine adherent, and was now.

# but the Maine statesman was not a candi-date. He believed, therefore, that the wisest thing to do was to nominate Presi-dent Harrison, and he thought the Presi-dent could be elected. BARDSLEY ON THE STAND.

Another Suit Involving the Defunct Keystone Bank Is Decided. PHILADELPHIA, May 12.-John Bards-

ley, ex-City Treasurer, was brought down from the Eastern Penitentiary to-day, where he is serving a 15-year sentence, to appear as a witness in the suit of Edward W. Magill, his assignee, against the Keystone National Bank, which was placed on trial this morning. The action is brought to recover of the Keystone National Bank \$945,000, the amount of the now-famous due bills given by Bardsley to the bank. After the bills had been identified by ex-Paying Teller Edward L. Magnire expert testimony was taken to show how the State's money had been passed through Bardsley's hands into the bank, and that due bills of the bank had been issued in exchange and loaned again by Bardsley to the bank. Bardsley, when placed on the stand, re-peated the story which he always told, and admitted that he had received interest on

admitted that he had received interest on the State's money deposited in the bank. No denial was attempted on the part of the receiver of the bank, but the question was raised whether \$45,865 paid to Bardsley as interest should not be deducted. Judge Wilson instructed the jury to give a verdict for the full amount claimed, and the interest question could be subsequently determined on a motion for a new trial. The state-ment of claim, as submitted to the jury, was "amount of 14 due bills, \$945,000; de-duct loans on amount not paid in, \$25,000; leaving \$920,000; add interest from November 1, 1890, to date, making a total of \$1,004,640." Under the instructions of the Court, a verdict for that amount was

# THREE CENTS.